NOT IN CONTEMPT

Refusal of the Supreme Court to Attach the Police Commissioners.

A PARTIAL RETURN

Messrs. MacLean and Morrison Defend Their Actions in the Board.

THE LAST INSPECTOR.

Approval of Tammany's Lists After Another Day of Wrangling.

The return of the Police Commissioners to the writ of mandamus issued on Saturday by the extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court was made yesterday. Chief Justice Davis and Judges Brady and Barrett were on the bench. The court room was, as on the previous days during the hearof the case, densely crowded with politicians, the throng extending to the lobby. The Comptroller's office seemed to have been selected as a favorite rendezvous by the Tammany adherents, who discussed the situation warmly and indulged in all sorts of speculation as to the result of the legal battle. It was exactly twelve o'clock when Mr. David Dudley Field was observed pushing his way into the court room, carrying huge bundles of papers. He had scarcely taken his seat when Messrs. Bangs and Boot, counsel for the Police Commissioners, appeared. Mr. Bangs specially represents Messrs. Muc

Lean and Morrison.

No sooner had the Chief Justice announced the opening of the court than Mr. Root arose and stated that he appeared for Messrs. French and Wheeler, and that the Board of Police Commissioners had failed to agree upon a return to the mandamus. The gentlemen he represented, however, came to the conclusion that they would make individual returns, and the documents would be produced in court after

the lapse of a few minutes.
"If the Court please," interrupted Mr. Bangs, "I reminded my clients, Messrs, MacLean and Morrison, last evening that a return should be made before the Court at noon to-day. I have been waiting for some communication from the Board, but up to the present time have received none, so that I am at a loss to understand what action if any the Board may have taken in the meantime."

It was now Mr. Field's turn to speak on behalf of Tammany. He arose and said, with an air of great seriousness, that he wished to file proof of service, at the same time searching through the file of papers that I iy before him. He added that he was willing to wait a reasonable time for the returns, "but," said he, raising his voice, "if no returns are made I ask for an attachment forthwitin." ASKING FOR TIME.

Mr. Bangs here jumped up and asked him against whom he desired to obtain the attachment, and Mr. Field as promptly replied, "Against the four Com-Mr. Bangs said he did not see the necessity of this great haste, as counsel had endeavored to make a return. Mr. Field retorted that the attachment was sought, not against counsel, but against the Commissioners. Mr. Bangs appealed for a brief delay, and asked that some definite time be fixed by the Court, as he had two or three very important engagements and it was an unusually busy day. Mr. Field consented, and the Chief Justice adjourned the court till half-past one

At the reopening of the court Mr. Wheeler was in addressing the Court, said that during the recess he went to Police Headquarters and found that the gaged in examining applicants. The Board had dready appointed more than three-fourths of the enntire number of the inspectors. When he left Headquarters Mr. Bangs was busily engaged in preparing ie return on behalf of Messrs. Morrison and Mac-Lean and he expected it would be ready very soon. He asked, therefore, for a still further delay, until the return could be completed.

forth that they had done all in their power to obey the writ, but had been thwarted and obstructed by their colleagues in the Board in such a manner that an additional and fourth inspector had been ap-pointed in only 384 election districts out of all in

pointed in only 384 election that the city.
"How many of the 384 were appointed this morning?" interposed the Chief Justice.
Mr. Root replied that the number, as he was informed, was 267. The number appointed on Satur-

Mr. Root replied that the number, as he was informed, was 267. The number appointed on Saturday was 117.

The Chief Justice said he was satisfied that Commissioners MacLean and Morrison were at work in an effort to obey the mandate of the Court, and before t king any further action he would adjourn the Court for half an hour to await their return.

At this point there was a rush to the lobby and the discussion became exciting. Few even of the noted Tammanyites ventured to predict what the result would be. At last the amouncement ran through the hall, "Here they come!" and there was another rush for the court room.

THE LONG-EXPECTED DOCUMENT.

When the judges had taken their weats Mr. Bangs arose and read the following return to the writ on behalf of Measrs. MacLean and Morrison:—

To the Hongrams are Supreme Court of the State of

TO THE HONORABLE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE O

Yew York:—

Ye, the updersigned, Charles F MacLean and James E. rrison, two of the respondents in this proceeding and mbers of the Board of Police of the city of New York, return to the writ of mandamus Issued in this matter of this Court on the 4th day of October, 1872, which is hereto prefixed, for return to the said writ, do hereby lify and declare as follows:—

yet—We herestih Yeurs:

for return to the writ of mandamus issues in this matter out of this Court on the 4th day of October, 1870, which writ is hereto prefixed, for return to the said writ, do hereby certify and declare as follows:—

First—we herewith feturn the said writ.

Senond—the Board of Police and the mombers thereof immediately after the service of the said writ, convened together on the 4th day of October, 1870, and continued in session until midnight with the convened together on the 4th day of October, 1870, and continued in session until midnight of that day. The official minutes of the proceedings of the said Board have not yet been approved, out the sheets of paper hereto annexed contain an accurate detailed statement of the proceedings of the said Board upproceedings, but the same will be prepared and fited in court at the earliest possible moment. It appears by said minutes, and the fact is, that pursuant to the command of said writ, the said Board on the 4th day of October, 1870, the said writ, the said Board on the 4th day of October, 1870, the said should adjourned to meet at nime o'clock in the morning on the 5th day of October, 1870, the said Board adjourned to meet at nime o'clock in the morning on the 5th day of October, 1870, the said Board writ, and the fact hour the members of said Board were present and the Board proceeded further to execute the command of the said writ, and they continued in session for that purpose of enabling the understood make this return the said of the said sond and the induse of the proceeded for the said sond and the induse of the proceedings of the said sond and the induse of the proceeding of the said sond and the induse of the proceeding of the said sond and the induse of the proceeding of the said sond and the induse of the proceeding of the said sond and the induse of the proceeding of the said sond and the induse of the proceeding of the said sond and the induse of the proceeding of the said sond and the induse of the proceeding of the said sond and the induse of the proceed

s preamble and resolutions in the words following to "fit"—
"Resolved, That the coursel to the Corporation be requested to prepare the return of this Board to the writ of mandamus served on the Board on the 6th inst, and to insert in such return all the minutes of the proceedings of the Board had after the service of said writ up to the time of the making of the return and that said return be cartified by the acting provident and Chief Clerk. And, whereas, the said writ commands the Board to select inspectors from the Tannouncy Hall democracy and the hemoers of the Board are obliged (without prejudice to the rights of appeals to only the order of the Court to the fullest extent, but said writ does not state what class of persons the said Tannouncy Hall nemocracy embraces or is confinul to, me direct the fload what test to apply as as to determine whother or not persons proposed as inspectors are members of and Tannouncy Hall domocracy.

a the Board what test come as inspectors are mean-or not persons proposed as inspectors are mean-aid Tannanay Hait democracy.

ed. That the Board respectfully hopes that the fill, if it consider it within its pravince to do so, so Board by order how to determine what now con-se Board by order how to determine what now con-sensating the property of such Tannanay Hail democracy,

The court refuses an attrachment.

The reading of the document was listened to with breathless shence, and at its conclusion Mr. David Dudley Field arose and submitted to the Court that the return clearly showed disobedience to the writ and was evasive. "I therefore," said he, "move for an attachment against these Commissioners, who are certainly, by their own showing, in contempt."

Then followed a debate between counsel on both sides for several minutes on the merits of the return. The Court heid a soleun consultation, after which the Chief Justice announced that the Court was satisfied, from all the facts as presented, that Commissioners MacLean and Morrison had exercised reasonable diligence in the effort to discharge the duty directed by the law, and until a settled purpose should be shown on their part to set aside candidates for inspectors of election merely on account of their affiliation with or adherence to the organization known as the Tammany democracy, the Court did not feel justified in resorting to the extreme measure of an order for attachment. If at any time there should appear anything contrary to the intent and purpose of this decision a motion for an attachment might then be made. The Court would, however, hear any further arguments on the point this morbing at ten o'clock.

PROTRACTED SESSION OF THE GUARRELLING

PROTRACTED SESSION OF THE QUARRELLING COMMISSIONERS-THE LAST INSPECTOR AP-POINTED-DISORDERLY SCENES IN THE COURT ROOM AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The Police Commissioners met in the morning in the large court room at Police Headquarters to renew their fight over the appointment of inspectors. The chiefs of all the interested political clans were present and took an active part in the proceedings. Messrs, French and Wheeler were flanked by their indefatig ble counsellors, Messrs. Elihu Root and George Bliss, while Messrs. MacLean and Morrison seemed prepared to go into the struggle unaided. Order was preserved in the crowd outside of the rail by a squad of policemen. After the calling of the roll Mr. Wheeler read the following preamble and resolution and moved for their adoption :-

resolution and moved for their adoption:—
Whereas there were three lists of names presented to me Board for selection and appaintment as inspectors of election prior to August 15, conforming to a resolution of this Board, July 20; and, whereas, one of these lists selected by the Commissioners representing the minority party on State issues has been selected and appointed by this Board; and whereas mother list, representing one of the sections of the democratic party, known as the antifammany or trying Hall democracy, selected by that organization has been appointed by this Board as inspectors

on; now, therefore; ed. That the balance of the inspectors of election appointed by this Board from the list presented that section of the democratic party known as the at be appointed by this Board from the list presented re by that section of the democratic party known as the mainty fiall democracy.

"Do you want us to accept only the names set

down on the Tammany list?" asked Mr. MacLean.
"Way not?" said Mr. Wheeler. "The anti-Tammany list was not treated as Tammany's list is. The former was accepted without comment. I propose

that we do the same in the present case." "I vote against that motion," said Mr. Morrison on the calling of the roll, "because I feel it my duty not to exclude persons who intend to vote for Governor Robinson, but are otherwise in harmony with Tammany Hall." The motion was lost by the usual

Mr. MacLean then presented his resolution (given in the court proceedings above), requesting the Supreme Court to inform the Board what members of Tammany Hall were to be appointed as inspectors.
"Bo you offer this in good faith?" asked Mr. French.

"We do and cannot vote otherwise," answered Mr. MacLean.

Mr. French looked at his colleague, Mr. Wheeler, as though to see what he thought of the matter, and then said:—"I don't want the opinion of the Corinformation than the order of the Supreme Court. The resolution was defeated on an even vote.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Wheeler ordering the Chief Clerk to forward to the Supreme Court as a return to its mandamus, the minutes of all the proceedings of the Board since the service of the writ as they stood. This was voted down by the two

As no one of the resolutions had been adopted, and there were but slight chances of settling the matter otherwise, the Board proceeded to the business of appointing inspectors of election. Mr. Morrison read a list of names for the Seventh Assembly district. Some were concurred in after a short fight. A list of Tammanyites was moved by Mr. Morrison for names were accepted. A list of names was pr posed for the Thirteenth Assembly district, and, ifter a sharp discussion, all but five were appointed. During the discussion the name of George

after a sharp discussion, all but five were appointed. During the discussion the name of George Krause was mentioned as a candidate for inspectorial honors. Mr. MacLean objected to him on the ground that he had been once before the courts for irregularities in performing the duties of an inspector. Mr. Krause, who happened to be present, got up and attempted to make an explanation. As he paid no attention to the President's call for order Mr. MacLean ordered a police officer to put the speaker out of the room. At this Mr. Krause became furious. Mr. French gave him permission to speak, and he explained that he was arrested on such a compaint, but immediately discharged.

"You know," said he, shaking his fist at Mr. MacLean in an excited manner, "that I am telling the truth. You also know that it was for your uncle I served—the sage of cipher alley."

This was received with a shrick of laughter by the Tammanyites, who were tickled at the allusion to Tilden's resemblance to MacLean.

"I wish," said Mr. MacLeun, "that I did have an uncle: but I don't enjoy such a luxury."

Business was again proceeded with, and a number of appointments were made without discussion. The Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-irst Assembly districts were partially filled. Numerous objections were interposed by the representatives of Tammany bid stricts were on the Tammany General Committee, and it would seriously interfere with the canvass. The ambitious orator was extinguished by a rebuke from Mr. MacLean for attempting to speak without permission. The Commissioners were in the midst of a warm discussion, when Counsellof's Bangs and Stetson appeared, and the former informed the Board that he had important information. He said the would saige against the Commissioners. He said he would take great pleasure in devoting himself to the work on benefit of the Board it they would adjourn. Mr. French carriy retused to a cept the profered service, and on motion of Mr. MacLean the Board adjourned until two o'clock.

"A TAMMAN

"A TAMMANY HERLER."

o'clock.

"A TAMMANY HEELER."

When the Commissioners met, a few minutes after that hour, a large crowd was present. Mr. Wheeler moved the Tammany list for twelve vacancies in the Twenty-second election district, in the Second Assembly district. The names were accepted without demur. Four inspectors were appointed to complete the Eighth election district list. Then Mr. Morrison presented a list of names to fill the vacancies in the Fourth election district. Among the names presented was that of Mr. Seary, who was present, and was examined as to his quanifications by Mr. Morrison, as follows:—

"Are you in affiliation with Tammany Hall?"

"I am, and wil support their ticket as indorsed at Syracuse." was the reply.

"What is your business?"

"A heelmaker."

"He must be a Tammany Hall heeler," remarked Mr. MacLean, with a smile, "and we accept him."

The rest of the vacancies in the Fourth district were promptly filled. Those in the Ninth election district were being alited when Aiderman Sauer began to interrupt the President by prompting a proposed inspector who was being camined. A dispute ensued, during which Aiderman Sauer spoke to Mr. MacLean, in what the latter considered an insolent manner. Mr. MacLean then calted for a police sergeant and directed him to eject the Aiderman from the room, unless he kept quiet. This occasioned considerable excitement, and it was feared that the Alderm m would provoke arrest. Inspectors were then chosen from the Fifth and other districts, leaving but a few names to comp ete the list for the Second Assembly district. Mr. Morrison then effected a list of inspectors for the Fifth Assembly district, incomplete list. A long wrangie took place in a subdined tone of voice, while the politicians crowled around the Commissioner Wheeler lay back in his chair. The list was faully passed. That of the Seventh Assembly district was completed on motion of Mr. Morrison, with the exception of three names, which were laid over. The Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth describes were taken up for con

information and both witnesses began to quarrel and became abusive.

"You're no gentleman," said Mr. Mooney, "you ugly thing. You ought to be in a cage."
In answer Hartman simply put his thumb to his nose an' spreading out his flagers like a fan wriggled them triumphantly.

"You must stop those insulting motions," said Mr. MacLean.

"What?" asked Mr. Hartman, innocently, "can't a gentleman put his hand to his nose?"

"It is insuiting and objectionable," said Mr. MacLean.

"It is insuiting and objectionable," said MF, Mac-Leau severely.
"I always do that when I want to look wise," was the answer, which called forth a burst of laughter. Numerous side questions were raised such as "Do you know John Smith, and is he in sympathy with Tammany Hall?" The answer from a Tammany politician was that the gentleman did not pay his dues and therefore could not be in sympathy with Tammany.

dues and interest and the state of affairs." remarked Mr. Morrison ironically, "A man cannot be an inspector who does not pay money to Tammany Hail."

This called forth a fierce, personal attack from Mr. French, who claimed that the questioning was unfair. The greater portion of the afternoon was devoted to the monotonous calling of names and their changian or rejection.

reneal, who casmed that the questioning was infair. The greater portion of the atternoon was devoted to the monotonous calling of names and their adoption or rejection.

Sometimes the right of presentation would create a humorous scene, as when Mr. French nominated David Horrigan for the Fifteenth Assembly and the Eighth election district. The vote was lost, both democra s voting "may."

"Now I will nominate Mr. Horrigan," said Mr. MacLean, and both the republicans voted for it.

"I have that right and will again present Mr. Horrigan's name." said Mr. French in a determined tone. The motion was lost by a tie vote. Finally, after having been presented and rejected four times, the name was accepted on motion of Mr. MacLean. This kind of tactics seemed to harass Mesars. MacLean and Morrison. The prospect of an all-night session on empty stomachs also seemed to have an effect on Messrs. Morrison and MacLean, who became less belitgerent and more disposed to accept the "true blue" Tammanyites, regularly proposed by the opposition. The consequence was that frequently a number of names were "bunched" and passed without objection, and soon there remained but a few to be passed upon. At half-past six o'clock Mr. MacLean saud:—

"We have now completed the lists for all districts except the Twenty-fourth Assembly district, in which their remain nine names yet to be chosen. I therefore move to take a recess until eight o'clock, when we can meet and agree upon the rest." The motion was lost.

Mr. French moved that the Board complete the list of poil clerks, but the motion was defeated. The

motion was lost.

Mr. French moved that the Board complete the list of poll clerks, but the motion was defeated. The other inspectors turnished food for much personal recrimination between the Commissioners, but at five minutes before seven o'clock the lists were completed, and all the inspectors of election for the city and county of New York were duly declared appointed.

pointed.

JUSTICE DUFFY SILENCED.

At this point Police Justice Duffy presented himself and began to address the Board. He was interrupted by the rapping of the president's gavel.

"Will you permit me to speak?" asked the Justice

self and began to address the Board. He was interrupted by the rapping of the president's gavel, "Will you permit me to speak?" asked the Justice.

"Not unless the Board passes a resolution to do so," said Mr. MacLean.

The motion was lost and Justice Duffy asked Mr. MacLean to permit him to be heard. He was refused in a harsh manner, and said:—

"Mr. MacLean you have appeared before me in my official capacity and I always treated you as a gentleman. I only asked the same courters."

The thunderous raps of the president's gavel were the only answer vouschafed, and the Justice sat down with a look of mortification on his tace. Mr. French then said that Mr. David Dudley Field was a republican and had informed him positively that he would never serve as a Tammany inspector. He asked that some person be appointed in his place. On motion of Mr. MacLean the meeting was adjourned until mine o'clock.

HILDEN WANTS TO BE EXCUSED.

After the recess the appointment of poll clerks was taken up. Mr. Wheeler moved that the names opposite the even numbers on the republican list A he appointed. Mr. Morrison amended by presenting the names on the democratic list opposite the odd numbers for selection. Mr. Wheeler said he would accept the amendment, which was unanimously carried. The original motion was also carried. This made up the list of poll clerks, with the exception of a few vacancies. A number of resignations of inspectors were accepted and the vacancies filed. Dudley Field's resignation was accepted for the First Assembly district. The following communication from Yonkers was read:—

Mr. Sern C. Hawley, Chief Clerk, 300 Mulberry street:—While in the city this afternoon I was served with a notice of my appointment as an inspector of election for the Seventh Election district of the First Assembly district, the duties of which commence to morrow. I appect to remain in the country during the whole period of service in this office and it will be peculiarly inconvenient for me to perform its functions. I respectfully ask to

excessed. Please communicate this to the heart,
"Is that telegram written in cipher?" asked Mr.
French, amid a roar of laughter and applause, which
was followed by the acceptance of Mr. Tilden's resignation and the appointment of another to fill the
vacancy. Mr. MacLean offered his resignation as an
inspector, saying that his duties as president of the
Police Board would prevent him from serving. The
resignation was accepted. Mr. French then moved
to adjourn antil nine o'clock this morning, and the
motion was carried. S. J. TILDEN.

to adjourn antil nine o'clock this morning, and the motion was carried.

The Bureau of Elections, under the supervision of Chief John J. O'Brien, was kept very busy all the afternoon and evening swearing in inspectors, in order that they might begin work on time to-day. Among those who called and were sworn were Augustus Schell, Fourteenth Election district of the First Assembly district; George Wingate, Twenty-second Election district; Cadwallader Evans, Ninth Election district, and John S. Bosworth, Twenty-fourth Election district.

MAYOR COOPER TO MR. FRENCH.

The hearing in relation to the charge made by meeting of the Board without the consent of his colleagues, was to have taken place at noon yester-day. The Mayor, however, had the following com-munication served on Mr. French before that

To Stephen B. French, Commissioner of Police:

Size—I am directed by the Mayor to notify you that, in view of the fact that you are engaged with your colleagues in the appointment of inspectors, pursuant to the order of the Supreme Court, he will not trouble you to attend before him to-day nor perfect to be prepared by your colleagues in the appointment of inspectors, pursuant to the order of the Supreme Court, he will not trouble you to attend before him to-day nor perfect your may be prepared by your may be in the same way, the Mayor does not wish to divert your attention from so important a duty. For the present, therefore, he does not deem it necessary to name the time and place at which he will give you an opportunity to be heard, but will do so hereafter. Yours respectfully.

AT THE POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS.

BUSINESS GETTING ANIMATED WITH THE VARI-OUS MACHINES-CONFIDENCE ON EVERY

SIDE—SCENES AND GOSSIP AT THE HOTELS. Business at the different political headquarters is freshening up. The Executive Committee of the Kelly party was in session most of the day at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Augustus Schell occupying the chair. A good deal of business was transacted and progress made with the address intended for the people of the State. This will be ready perhaps today. It gives an explanation of the events that occurred at the Syracuse Convention, defends the course and attitude of Tammany Hali, as being diccourse and attitude of lammany hall, as being dis-tated by the true spirit of democratic freedom and independence, and points out the al-leged empty pretences put forward by the supporters of Governor Robinson to secure the suffrages of the people of the State. The document is not as personal by any means as some of the recent speeches and addresses delivered at Tammany Hall. Among the visitors were Messrs. John Kelly, S. S. Cox, Sidney Nichols, O. B. Potter, Anthony Barrett, Colonel W. S. Jenny, Mr. A. S. Page, of Oswego; General Spinola and others. There was much cheerful talk over the result in regard to the inspectors of election, and especially over the Mayor's letter to Commissioner French, backing down from the threatening position he had assumed toward that official. An officer of the committee said they had sent out, up to this, over two hundred thousand campaign documents. They had received over six thousand letters, expressing individual and collective allegiance and support to John Kelly. The counties from which the largest

individual and collective allegiance and support to John Kelly. The counties from which the largest share of sympathy was sent were in the following relative order:—aibany, Dutchess, Monroe, Niagara, Oucida, Oisego, Oswego, Steuben, Uater and Westchester. It was stated in the committee rooms that Mr. Kelly would not leave on his stumping trip through the State before next Tuesday. A prominent visitor, speaking of this propused tour, said:—"It will astonish people here to read of the ovation Kelly will meet with in some parts of the State. It it was only out of curlosity people will flock to see him, but there are thousands of country democrats who admire him because they believe he is that phenomenal thing—air honest New York politician."

At the republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel there were more than the ordinary number of callers. Among whom were General George S. Batcheller, of Seratoga; General Hicks, of Fibrida; ex-Assemblyman A. B. Mepourn, Hamilton Ward (candidate for Attorney General) and others. The visitors appeared to be all confident of success, not alone in the State, but in the nation. Mr. Hepburn said things were booming in the State for Cornell, and that under the circumstances of the democratic situation his election was simply inevitable. The rooms were littered with bundles of a campaign edition of a republican morning paper, and the cierks were basy as bees mailing papors, letters and circulars to all parts of the State. A curious sheet of paper, singraved with two maps of the anteroom. One map was inscribed as follows:—"Showing apportionnent of Assembly districts proposed by the anti-Tammany Aldermen and rejected by order of John Kelly. Showing vote of 1878, Republican districts in black." According to this map the republicans should lave reason to be dissutisfied with the anti-Tam.

manyites, for they allowed them only one Asbly district—the Seventh. The other map

GOING TO TAKE THE STUMP.

Mr. Silas B. Dutcher, Appraiser of the Port, has re ceived a leave of absence for twenty days, and pro-poses to utilize this vacation in travelling through the State and addressing public meetings in behalf of the republican State ticket. He speaks this even-ing at Elmira. This is said to be strictly in ac-cordance with the rules of the civil service, as Mr. Dutcher makes use of his own time, to which he was entitled during the summer, but chose to take it

JERSEY CITY GREENBACKERS.

The national labor-greenback party of Hudson county held their County Convention yesterday afternoon to Cooper's Hall, Jersey City. After con atternoon in cooper's hair, sersey City. After con-siderable quarrelling and wrangling the convention nominated Charles Schetmans, of the Fourth district, for Director at-Large of the Board of Freeholders; Edward T. McLaughlan, of the First district, for County Clerk, and John Watts, of the Sixth district, for Register.

MIRZAN THE MURDERER.

CONSUL GENERAL FAIRMAN AND THE PERSIAN-

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW. Mr. E. E. Fairman, United States Consul General at Cairo, Egypt, is now in this city on his way back to the scene of his duties. He was interviewed by a HERALD reporter last evening on the case of E. P. Mirzan, the Persian, who was naturalized in Boston in 1855, and soon thereafter returned to Smyrna, and thence to Alexandria. At the latter city in 1876 he established a newspaper and exposed the rottenness of Egypt's finances, but was hushed by a subsidy and pension from the Ministry. When payment ceased and he was sued for back rent by the Khedive, on whose estate his house was located, the Persian revenged himself upor the ruler's counsel, Dahan Bey, whom he shot dead in the street at Alexandria on the 17th of last July. Alluding to the telegram in yesterday's Henald, Mr. Fairman said:—'I did not go to Washington especially on the Mirzan case, though that was one of the most important topics that engaged my attention with the department. I was advised how to act, though not instructed. The only knowledge I have of the Mirzan case is what I have gathered from the Henaldand my official despatches, the crime having been committed two days after my departure from Equity.

Mirzan case is what I have gathered from the Herantonand my official despatches, the crime having been committed two days after my departure from Egypt."

"What power have you in the matter?"

"The Consular Court is fully established by the laws of the United States with power to try all offences committed by American citizons in a foreign country. It has, like all other courts, the power to enforce its decrees. In Egypt, if a case of murder or other capital offence, four assessors—I believe that is the number—sit with me as associate judges, and we together render our decisions. Of course there is an appeal from our judgment, and that is made direct to Washington."

"Who are the assessors?"

"American citizens resident in the country. The Consul General makes out a list of them, or all of them qualified to act, and from this list the necessary number, according to the question to be tried, is drawn by lot, the same as juries are here, a separate drawing being had for each case. I he system is different with each country. It a person is arrested for any crime by the Egyptian authorities he is turned over within twenty-four hours to the consular authorities of his own laws.

"In regard to American citizens we have no prison nearer than Smyrna. There is also some arranvement in regard to prisoners at Constantinople. We have in Egypt, however, a consular jail, common to all such officials, in which we confine those punished for minor offences, and in which Mirzan is now held. For grave or capital crimes, however, I should suppose the offender would be sent home for punishment, or at least, if any commutation is made in a sentence, the authority commuting always appoints the place of commutation. The President can therefore direct all Americans to be removed under such circumstances to any State prison in this country. Otherwise Smyrns would be the destination of American criminals sentenced in any part of the Ottoman Emp.re.

"I am sorry the itea that Mirzan's sentence would be commuted should have gone forth. It

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The committee of citizens who are making arrangements for the World's Fair, to be held in this city in 1883, met last evening at the Westminster Hotel to further discuss their plans, Mr. F. L. Talcott in the chair. Mr. W. H. C. Price, the secretary, read his report, showing the increased interest taken in the matter by the public at large. The report of the Sub-committee on Organization and Classification was next submitted. It sanctioned the French plan of classification adopted at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. This report was ordered to be placed upon the minutes. Mr. Eliwood E. Thorne protested against taking any action on the suggestions contained in the report, which he said he had never seen. Mr. Price stated that a printed copy of the report had been handed to Mr. Thorne and that he had looked it over and stated that he saw nothing objectionable in it. Mr. Thorne denied the statement, but Mr. Price again reiterated his assertion. The discussion of the question of veracity between the two gentlemen was becoming warm - when the charman put an end to it by calling for the report of the Committee on Sites. Mr. Lespinasse first described the arrangements at the last Paris oxhibition.

The following twelve sites were reported on as the matter by the public at large. The report of the

the Committee on Sites. Mr. Lospinasse first described the arrangements at the last Paris exhibition.

The following twelve sites were reported on as having been proposed:—East River and Ninotieth street; Manhattan square, Eighth avenue and Seventy-seventh street; the East Side lands in Brooklyn adjoining Prospect Park; the "long meadow" in Prospect Park: Washington Heights; Avenue A and Sixty-fourth street; Central Park; Harlem flats; Inwood; Flith to Eaghth avenue, between 110th and 122d streets; Morningside and Rivorside parks, and Port Morris. Several gentlemen spoke in favor of these different sites.

The committee next passed to the election of members. Among the members proposed were Mr. James

bers. Among the members proposed were Mr. James W. Hnated and Dr. I. I. Hayes. It was decided that the meetings will in future be held on Thursdays. Mr. T. C. Henry, of Kansas, made a few general remarks. The committee then adjourned to Thursday, November 13.

STOP THE NUISANCE.

HOW THE OFFENSIVE GASES FROM THE "L' TRAINS CAN BE DONE AWAY WITH-THE USE OF COMPERSIED AIR MOTORS SUGGESTED.

Mr. F. Henriques, the president of the Pneumatic Tramway Engine Company, has addressed a letter to William R. Garrison, president of the Manhattan Company, in which he says his company will construct one of their compressed air motors of sufficient power to propel one of the four-car trains of the "L" roads, provided permission be given for its experimental use on the latter roads. A HERALD reporter called upon Mr. Garrison yesterday to ascertain what action would be taken on the subject by the Manhattan Company in view of the loud complaints which are being made daily by not only passengers on the trains, but also on the part of persons living along the line of the roads, against the fumes of burning sulphur and the carbonic acid gas emitted by the locomotives. Mr. Garrison said the communication had only reached his hands a short time before, and there had been no opportunity to consider the proposition, but that it would receive due attention in a

day or two. Mr. Henry Harley, the general agent of the Tram way Company, was engaged in explaining the working of the compressed air motor to a party composed of Mr. D. Shafto Hawks, of London; John O. Moore, the former representative of the Eric Railway at San Francisco, and Mr. Charles Rachette, of this city, when the HERALD reporter called at the Transway Company's depot, at the upper end of Second avenue yesterday afternoon. The motor which it is proposed to place on the "L" roads is the same which has been in successful operation on the upper division of the Second avenue railroad for several months past. In explaining its merits Robert Hardie, of Scotland, the chief engineer of the

several months past. In explaining its merits Robert Hardie, of Scotland, the chief engineer of the company, said:—

THE COST.

"It takes but one and a half minutes to charge the cylinders with sufficient compressed air for a tenmile run. Cars of sufficient power for the work of the clevated roads can be as easily constructed and operated as the small ones we have built for the surface roads. The driving machinery is under the floor, while the cylinders are concealed from view under the seats. There is no puffing, no smoke, no gases, no dust. It is the motor of the future, for city car traffic in any event. As for the pecuniary view, i will say that we can run fifty per cent cleaper than steam service and seventy-five per cent less than the cost of horse car service. The surface roads have a capital stock of \$16,000,000 and the annual cost of service in round numbers is \$6,000,000. The pneumatic system can do the work for \$2,000,000. The pneumatic system can do the work for \$2,000,000. The pneumatic system can do the work for \$2,000,000. The pneumatic system can do the work for \$2,000,000. The pneumatic system can do the work for \$2,000,000. The pneumatic system can do the work for \$2,000,000. The pneumatic system can do the work for \$2,000,000. The pneumatic system can do the work for \$2,000,000. The pneumatic system cars, and the team of service alone. Then, also, the companies would be saved enormous investments in real estate. By this system cars can be operated at a cost of one and a haif cents a mile per car, while the cost of the surface horse car system of any railroad is six and a haif cents a mile per car, while the cost of the surface horse car system of any railroad is six and a haif cents a mile per car, while the cost of the surface horse car system of any railroad is six and a haif cents a mile per car, while the cost of the aural cost of power with properly is left behind, and a large saving in wear and tear is effected."

"As to the cost of plant?" the reporter asked.

"Compressors are so great

more air can be used than is necessary to overcome the resistence there is no waste. At a speed of twelve miles an hour the motor can be stopped on a level within its own length, and the braking ap-paratus cannot get out of order so long as the motor can move at all."

CINDERS, SLOPPINGS AND NOIST BAILS NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-On my way down the New Bowery and Pearl street from the Bowery to Fulton street, yesterday, I observed a thick sprinkling of fine coal cinders, which had been driven over on the west sidewalk by the eddy of the westerly wind then prevailing. On many spots it was so thick as to render the flagging scarcely visible. It also proved very troublesome to the eyes. This is a difficulty for which there can be no excuse, as it can be easily and effectually remedied by a cheap combustion arrangement. The oily and aquecus drippings, or rather sloppings, are bad enough without so much of the drity, igniting cinders. The slam-banging and clattering noise of the wheels on the rail heads is something, too, that the company ought to be ashamed of; for there is no necessity for it. If it is because they have iron rails, let them put down steel, which has so slight an expansion and contraction as to require but little or no space between the rails, and admit of cars running like a boat, with but little or no perceptible noise or jar. OCCULUS. very troublesome to the eyes. This is a difficulty

ANOTHER PROTEST FROM A SUFFERER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-At the suggestion and solicitation of a large number of residents, householders and houseowners along the line of the Third Avenue "L" I have looked up the matter of compelling its managers to stop or materially decrease the puffing noise, gas and smoke emitted from their engines, and to which and smoke emitted from their engines, and to which and smoke emitted from their engines, and to which as again been attracted by your articles on the subject. The unisances are so unendurable, so unnecessary and so easily remedied improvements) that the subject, if not one for private legal interfercine, is a proper case for public income of the Rayle Transit Commissioners, has been to see me on the studied, and stated that he was authorized by Mr. Guilford, the vice president, to again the engines of their road were now involves of reconstruction, and that the objectionable features that I had compossible, at the same time admitting that they could be remedied. That the promises of these corporations cannot be relied upon we have had repeated evidence, and unless the prossiss and come minuty at large take the matter in hand no one can obtain any redress without seeking it in the aft one to lay before the Grand Jury. I can truly say that unless the company redeems its promises made to me a short time ago, I shall ask the assistance of the courts or Grand Jury in behalf of an unfortunate people. I hope that your efforts in the same direction will not ecase. Your truly, which is the courts of Grand Jury in behalf of an unfortunate people. I hope that your efforts in the same direction will not ecase. Your truly, which is the courts or Grand Jury in behalf of an unfortunate people. I hope that your efforts in the same direction will not ecase. Your truly, which is the courts or Grand Jury in behalf of an unfortunate people. I hope that your efforts in the same direction will not ecase. Your truly, which is the courts of Grand Jury in behalf of an unfortunate people. I hope that your efforts in the same direction will not ecase. Your truly, which we will not be a store of the same of the courts of Grand Jury in behalf of an unfortunate people. I hope that your efforts in the same direction will not ecase. Your truly, which we will not truly to the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the prop nuisances my attention has again been attracted by

street, across to Fifth avenue and down to Deimonico's, at the corner of Twenty-sixth street, where the order to "break ranks" was given. At half-past six o'clock "Pers upon a Trancher" was beaten, and the gentlemen composing the com us and speedily effected a lodgement in the spacious during saloon of Deimonico's, which had been tastefully eccorated with bunting and devices of welcome for the occasion. The tables glistened with an elegantly arrayed service, the brilliant effect of which was heightened by the meliow light which shone on exquisite floral displays, the choicest fruits of the season and curiously assisted by their presence to promote the enjoyment of the hour; speeches were made and campaign songs sung. For the time being the veterans tound themselves in sautg quarters, and at a late hour they broke up to the tune of:—

Rott draws, merrily march away.

Rott drums, merrily march away. Soldier's glory lives in story; His laureis are green and locks are gray, Hurral! for the life of a soldier.

THE MONTCLAIR TRAGEDY.

JOSEPH A. BLAIR ON TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF HIS COACHMAN-"I CAN BE THE FIRST TO SHOOT!"-OPHELIA DYER'S UNHEEDED INTERCESSION.

Although it had been given out that the trial of Joseph A. Blair, of Montclair, for the shooting of John Armstrong, his coachman, would be postponed for one day, a large number of people gathered as the court house in Newark yesterday forenoon and witnessed the opening of the case. It began about ten o'clock. The Court con-sisted of Judge David A. Depue, of the Supreme Court, and lay Judge John H. Meeker. Blair was early brought from the jail. He wore the same suit of gray clothes he had worn on the day of his arrest. He was attended by three lawyers, Cortlands Parker, ex-Judge Titsworth and Counsellor William R. Weeks. Mrs. Blair, who was also present, was quietly dressed in black and sat beside her husband. Miss Rebecca Draper, the unintentional cause of Biair's trouble with his coachman, was also present clad in a dark, close fitting costume.

Benjamin Fairweather was the first called out of a special panel of forty-eight jurors. He had to stand aside, as it was found he was over sixty-five years of age. Here the Attorney General (Mr. Stockton) raised the question of the possible illegality of the whole panel, because one man was defective. Mr. Parker. of Blair's counsel, promptly brushed that objection away, by saying that the defence waived all right in that matter, and was anxious for a speedy trial. Both sides freely used their right to challenge. De Forest Pentecostal Lozier had, he said, conscientious scruples about capital punishment. The State peremptorily challenged him-Finally the following persons were sworn:-Melvin Doremus, foreman; William Terhune, Samuel T.

alone. Then, also, the companies would be saved enormouts investiments in real estate. By this charge of the surface horse car system of any railroad is six and half cents a mile per car. Another great advantage is, when our cars are in operation all the heavy machinery is left benind, and a large saving in wear and the cost of plant? The reporter asked.

"As to the cost of plant?" the reporter asked.

"Osmpressors are so greatly improved that not the slightest inconvenience is experienced either from heat or cold, and the actual cost of power with proper standard—cold plant measured by the only the proper standard—cold plant measured by the only the proper standard—cold and the actual cost of power with proper standard—cold and the actual cost of power with proper standard—cold in ordinary steam motors. A duty of nearly fifty per cent of the horse power used in compressing air is secured by the expansion and utilization of dry sir when compressed, and by four times the power is obtained with a given coal consumption as compared with ordinary steam motors. By the addition of a heater and passing the air through hot water an addition of 100 per cent of power is secured at almost no cost whatever, so that create when the proper standard in the standard proper standard that the device one car with a single change of air will, the safety of power left after accomplishing the distance. The cytinders will retain the air pressure for an indefinite period. The cost of running 120 dumnies for twenty-four gliners, firemen and mechanics, would be about \$300, or \$2 00 for each Allowing a car to make the round trips of sixteen miles it would run 160, miles for \$25,000. The standard proper stand

"COME ON, JOHN!"

Miss Deyer also testified that Blair, after getting the revolver in the house, ran out in the yard and said, "Come on, John," several times. Upon cross-examination the witness smathat she didn't think of stating the latter fact at the inquest; Blair was then facing the house, standing still and near the house; think he was there ten minutes with his pistol in his hand; didn't then see John and didn't say anything because Blair hadn't said he was going to shoot; John's cursing was very bad; it was "Damn it" here and "Damn it" there; heard Blair only say this during the quarrel:—"John, you can't cow me down one bit;" never heard John swear before and am sure Mr. Blair said to me as he went up stairs in his house, "Hold your jaw, I'm running this business;" he did not say simply, "Be quiet, Ophelia," as his witnesses testified at the inquest.

The case was here adjourned for the day.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES REFUSE TO PAY AN "OUTBAGEOUS" BILL-PRESIDENT MURPHY SAYS THE WORK CAN BE FINISHED IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

The Board of Trustees of the East River Bridge heid their monthly meeting yesterday. President Henry C. Murphy, William C. Kingsley, Henry W. Slocum, John Newton, J. G. Davis, John T. Agnew, Herman Uhl, William Marshall, A. W. Humphreys, Robert B. Roosevelt, J. Adriance Bush, J. S. T. Stranahan and E. W. Smith were present. It was recommended by the Executive Committee that the Board of Trustees take possession of the land lying between William and Rose streets, this city, and have the buildings removed. President Murphy stated at the meeting of the Executive Committee, held September 16, that the total Was \$141,732 74 amount of money on hand The amount due from this city was, he said, \$134,437 34, and from Brooklyn,